

Systems Performance, Research & Evaluations (SPRE)

Responsible for program data collection, data reporting, program planning, research and evaluations and in-depth analysis of behavioral health programs and the service system performance. Analysts in this unit have a strong ability to *translate* research findings and data collection protocols into clear and concise information for non-technical audiences.

Systems Performance, Research & Evaluations (SPRE)

Tasks Completed by SPRE

- Monitor Department operations and procedures' develop and approve recommendations for improving the Department's operations and processes' assure that strategic goals are reached.
- Utilizes system-wide data to identify client service needs, detect service gaps and maintain quality care.
- Conduct research projects, analyze trends, and evaluate program requirements and resource utilization, coordinate program planning and evaluation's identify resources and coordinate integration of services with other programs, departments and agencies; respond to requests for information.
- Direct research and planning functions' analyze clinical and demographic trends, and make recommendations for staffing adjustments and personnel assignments.

- Assist with the implementation of and training for Avatar and Order Connect.
- Develop all Clinical Reporting for Avatar, Grant Requirements and Department Needs.
- Quality Management/Improvement and Compliance Reporting.
- All Outcome Reporting (i.e., CANS and MORS) and Data Collection

(i.e., DCR, CALOMS, CSI, CPS).



Evolution of Psychotherapy

- The number of treatment models have grown from 60 to over 400
- Hundreds of treatment manuals have been developed
- Every approach claims superiority in conceptualization, technique and outcome

How do we know which approach is more effective?



Duncan,B., Miller, S., Wampold, B., & Hubble, M. (Eds.), 2009. The Heart and Soul of Change (2nd Ed.). Washington, D.C.; APA Press

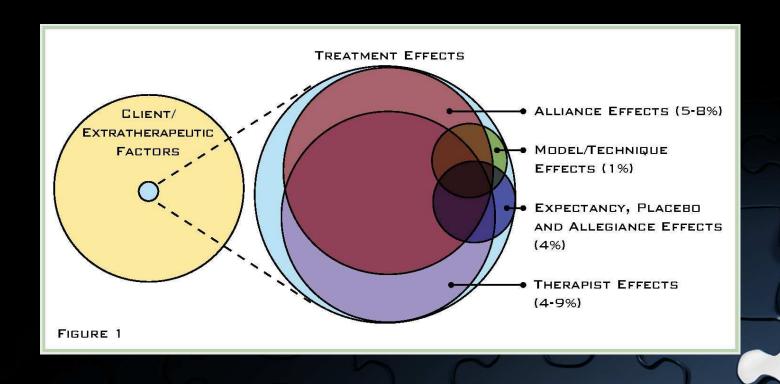
Significant Research Findings in Behavioral Health Outcomes

The average client receiving treatment is better off than 80% of individuals without the benefit of treatment

Psychotherapy is cost-effective compared to primary care costs.

Asay & Lambert, 1999; Lambert & Ogles, 2004; Smith & Glass 1977; Smith, Glass, & Miller, 1980; Wampold, 2001 Chiles, Lambert & Hatch, 1999; Kraft, Puschner, Lambert & Kordy, 2006; Cummings, 2007; Law, Crane & Berge, 2003

The Therapeutic Factors



Duncan, Barry L., et al. The heart and soul of change: Delivering what works in therapy. American Psychological Association, 2010

What Doesn't Work In Therapy

- ✓ The majority of therapists have never measured and do not know how effective they are
- ✓ Therapists on average rate their overall clinical skills and effectiveness at the 80th percentile-which is a statistical impossibility
- ✓ Therapists overestimating their personal effectiveness puts clients at risk for higher rates of dropout and negative outcomes



What Works In Therapy

Predictors of Outcome

- Duration of therapy without positive change
 - The longer therapy progresses without positive change, the greater the likelihood of a negative outcome
 - Early Client Change
 - "dose-effect relationship"
 - •30% improve by 2nd session
 - 60%-65% improve by 7th session
 - 70%-75% improve by 6 months
 - 85% improve by 1 year



Duncan, Miller, Wampold & Hubble, 2010



- "Performance and outcome measures are a burden. They take up valuable time."
- "I want to help people, not to fill out forms."
- "There is no value-added to collecting and reporting data."
- "I just know when someone is improving or getting worse."
- "I don't want them to get a bill."



The Value of Data

Data Analytics and Outcome Measures facilitate data driven decisions

- Clinical
- Fiscal
- Programmatic
- Staffing

The Value of Data

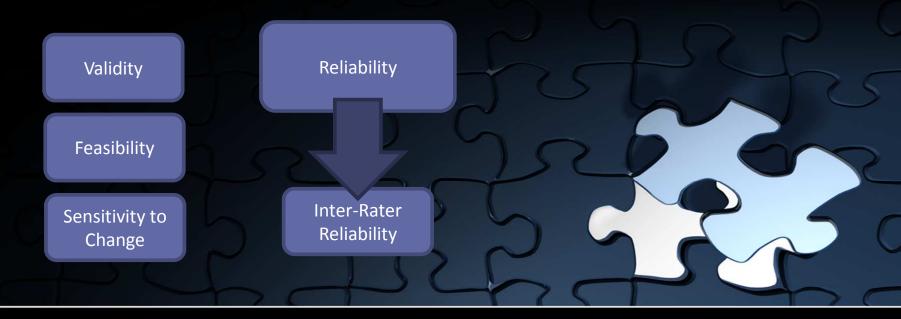
- The picture that the data paints will represent your hard work, the efficacy of the programs and the wellbeing of the client
- A complete and accurate client chart is not only our legal and ethical obligation – it can save a life.
- Policies will be determined by data, and will influence your day to day
 - ✓ The resulting analysis can help determine if more staff is needed, or where prevention strategies can be most effective

(Which can make your job easier, and your community healthier)

Properties of Outcome Measures

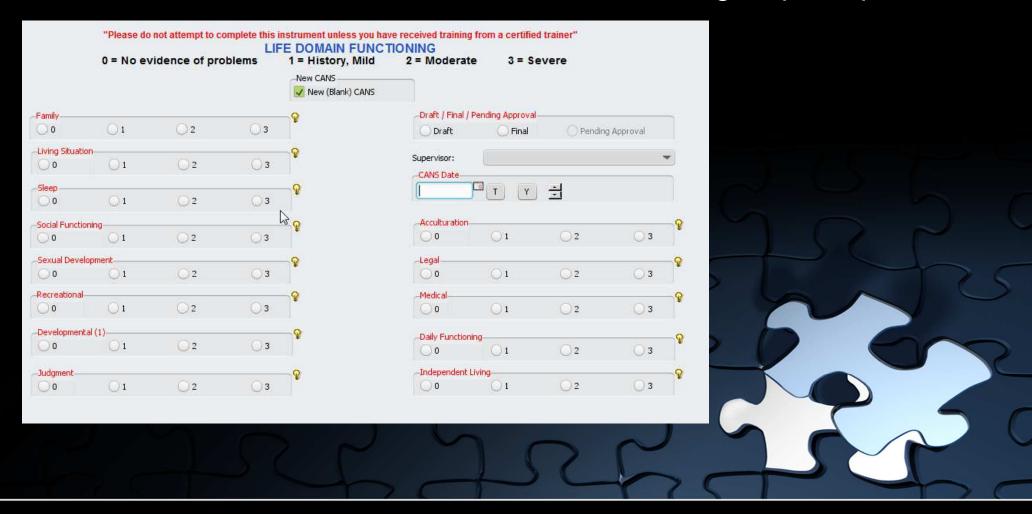
Hundreds of outcome and alliance measures exist. Few, have documented **validity** and **reliability**.

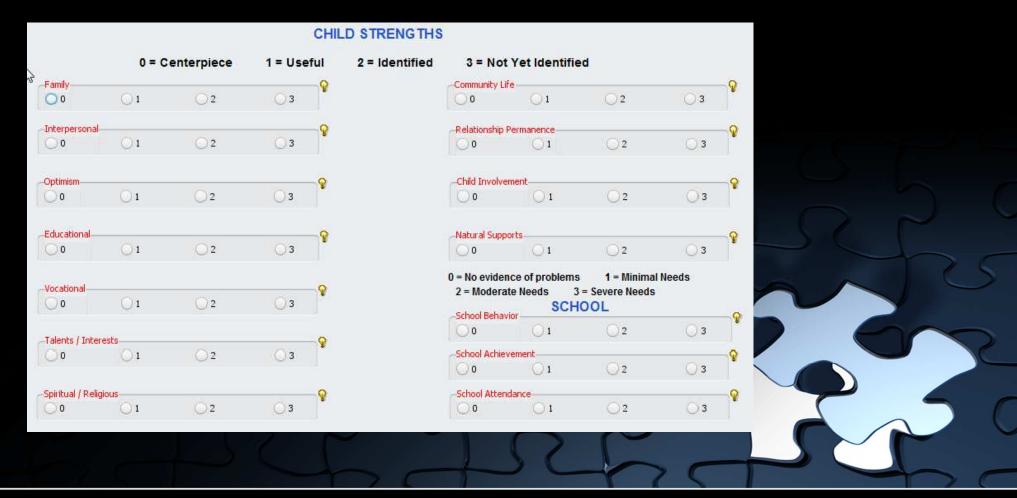
Fewer still are feasible for use in routine clinical care and are sensitive to change.



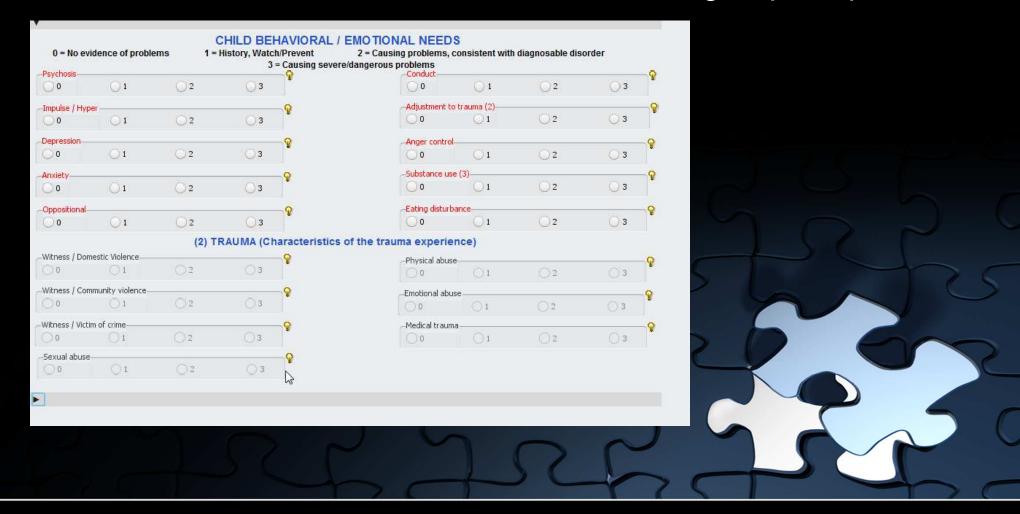
Mental Health Outcome Measures used by BCDBH

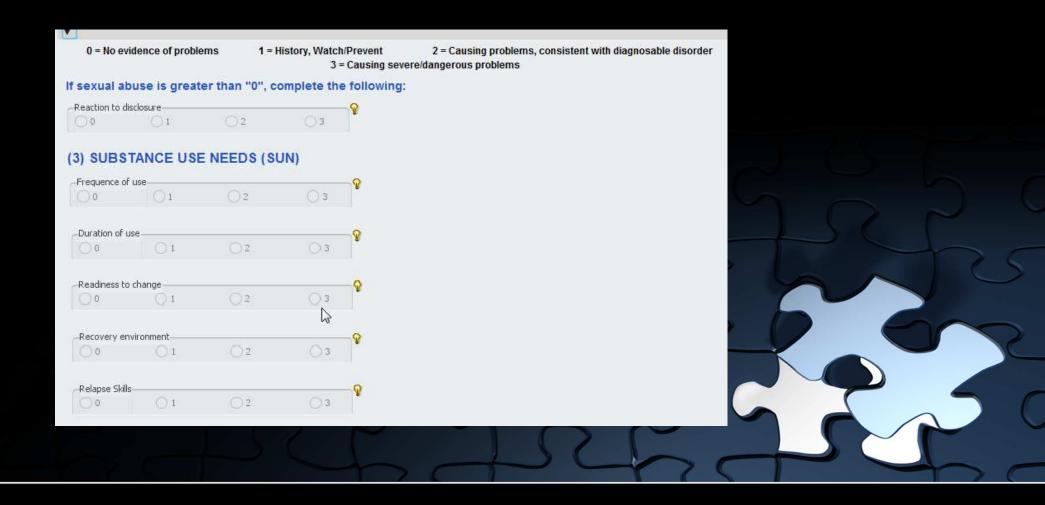
- The Child and Adolescent Needs and Strengths (CANS)
 - Assessment tool designed to support decision making and outcome management
 - Youth: age 0-17.9
- Milestones of Recovery (MORS)
 - Quality of Life scale assessing where a client is at in the process of recovery
 - Adults: age 18+

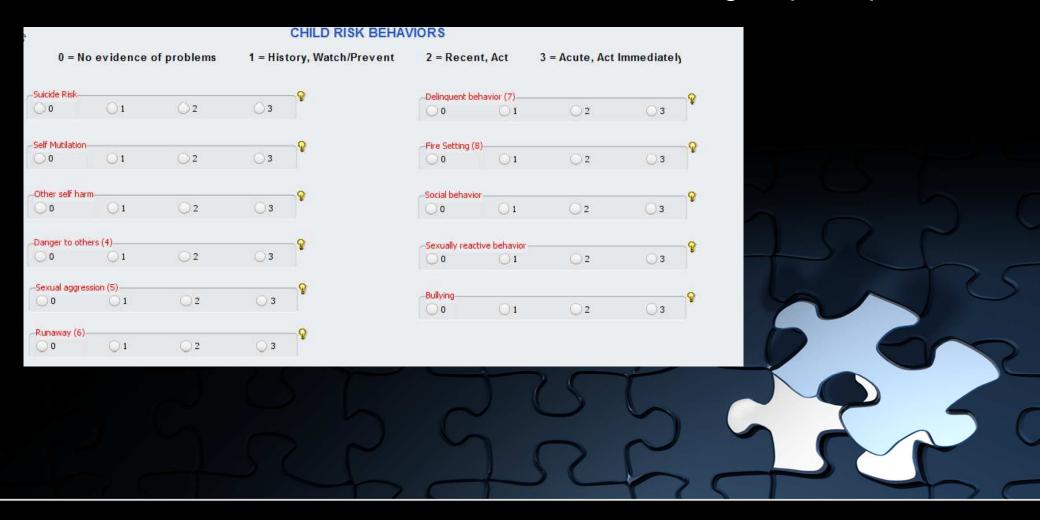




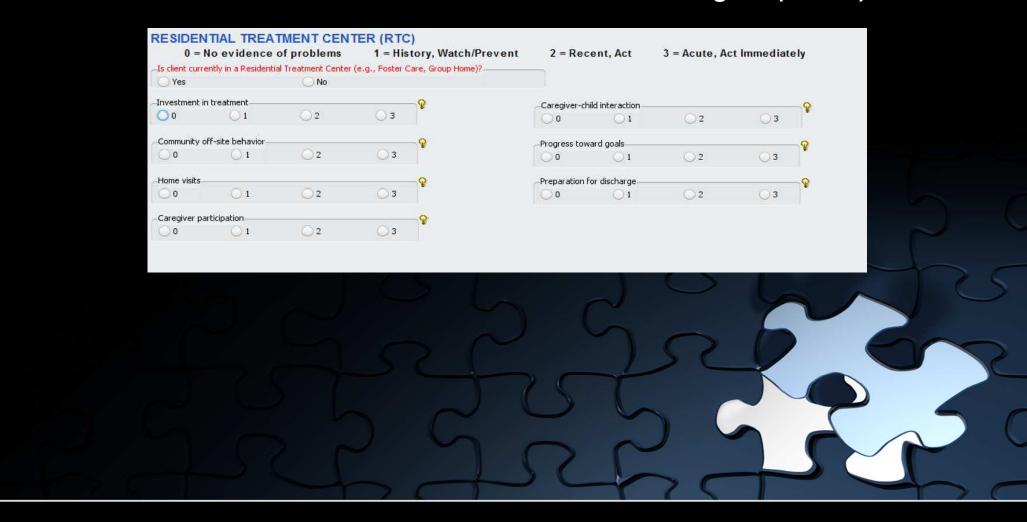












CANS



BCDBH Child and Adolescent Needs and Strengths Scores

Enumerates most recent scores within articulated domains. Highlighted items represent areas of possible focus.

Client: (81976) TWIST, OLIVER Episode: 2 Age at Assessment: 7.27

CANS Date: 6/2/2017 Progra

Program: CH MH Youth HOME 500 Cohsst FSP MHSA CSS

Draft/Final/Pending Apporval: <u>Draft</u>

CANS Dimension Scores Over Time.rpt

Life Domain Functioning

0 = No Evidence of F	roblems	1 = History, Mild	2 = Moderate	3 = Severe
Family:	2	Judgment:		0
Living Situation:	1	Accultu	ration:	1
Sleep:	1	Legal:		0
Social Functioning:	0	Medica	l:	0
Sexual Development:	0	Daily F	unctioning:	1
Recreational:	1	Indepe	ndent Living:	0
Developmental (1):	0			

Child Strengths

0 = Centerpiece 1 = Useful 2 = Identified 3 = Not Yet Identified

Family:	1	Spiritual Religious:	0
Interpersonal:	1	Community Life:	1
Optimism:	1	Relationship Permanence:	1
Educational:	0	Child Involvement:	2
Vocational:	0	Natural Supports:	0
Talents/Interests:	0		

School

0 = No evidence of Problems 1 = Minimal Needs 2 = Moderate Needs 3 = Severe Needs

School Behavior: School Achievement: School Attendance:

Planned Permanency Caregiver Strengths and Needs

0 = No Evidence of Problems 1 = Minimal Needs 2 = Moderate Needs 3 = Severe Needs

Supervision:	1	Substance Abuse:	1
Social Resources:	0	Family Stress:	1
Residential Stability:	1	Safety:	0

 Page 1 of 2
 TWIST, OLIVER

 Clent Name
 Clent Name

 CANS Report v. 2.1
 Confidential Patient Information
 81976

 Systems Performance 12/08/2015
 See California Welfare and Institutions Code Section 5328
 Client Number



CANS



Client: (81976) TWIST, OLIVER Episode: 2 Age at Assessment: 7.27

CANS Date: 6/2/2017 Program: CH MH Youth HOME 500 Cohsst FSP MHSA CSS

Draft/Final/Pending Approval: Draft

Child Behavioral/Emotional Needs

0 = No Evidence of problems 1 = History, Watch/Prevent 2 = Causing Problems, Consistent with Diagnosable Disorder 3 = Causing Servere/Dangerous Problems

Psychosis:	1	Conduct:	1
Impulse/Hyper:	1	Adjustment to Trauma (2):	0
Depression:	0	Anger Control:	0
Anxiety:	1	Substance Use (3):	0
Oppositional:	1	Eating Disturbance:	0

Child Risk Behaviors

0 = No evidence of problems 1 = History, Watch/Prevent 2 = Recent, Act 3 = Acute, Act Immediately

Suicide Risk:	1	Delinquent Behavior (7):	0
Self Mutilation:	0	Fire Setting (8):	0
Other Self Harm:	0	Social Behavior:	0
Danger to Others (4):	0	Sexually Reactive Behavior:	0
Sexual Aggression (5):	0	Bullying:	0
Runaway (6):	1		

RUNAWAY NEEDS (RN)

0 = No evidence of problems 1 = History, Watch/Prevent 2 = Recent, Act 3 = Acute, Act Immediately

Frequency of Running: Safety of Destination:

Is client currently in a Residential Treatment Center (e.g., Foster Care, Group Home)? No

Callie Counselor

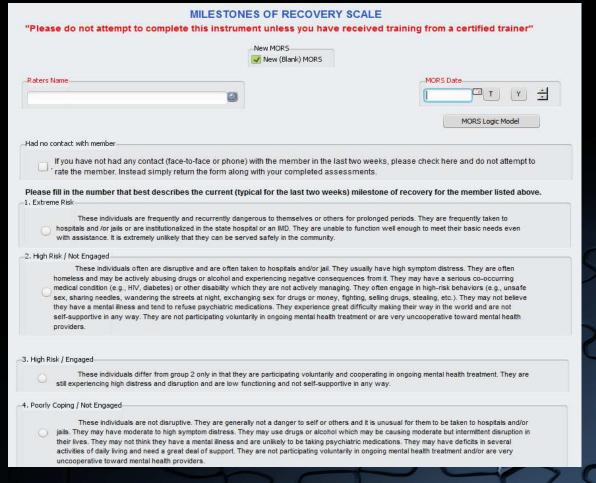
6/2/2017

COUNSELOR, CALLIE (000179) - Behavioral Health Counselor (BHC)

Date



Outcome Measure: MORS





MORS

5. Poorly Coping / Engaged These individuals differ from group 4 in that they are voluntarily participating and cooperating in ongoing mental health treatment. They may use drugs or alcohol which may be causing moderate but intermittent disruption in their lives. They are generally not a danger to self or others and it is unusual for them to be taken to hospitals and/or jails. They may have moderate to high symptom distress. They are not functioning well and require a great deal of support. -6. Coping / Rehabilitatir These individuals are abstinent or have minimal impairment from drugs or alcohol. They are rarely being taken to hospitals and almost never being taken to jail. They are managing their symptom distress usually, though not always, through medication. They are actively setting and pursuing some quality of life goals and have begun the process of establishing "non-disabled" roles. They often need substantial support and guidance but they aren't necessarily compliant with mental health providers. They may be productive in some meaningful roles, but they are not necessarily working or going to school. They may be "testing the employment or education waters," but this group also includes individuals who have "retired." That is, currently they express little desire to take on (and may actively resist) the increased responsibilities of work or school, but they are more or less content and satisfied with their lives. -7. Early Recovery-These individuals are actively managing their mental health treatment to the extent that mental health staff rarely need to anticipate or respond to problems with them. Like group 6, they are rarely using hospitals and are not being taken to jails. Like group 6, they are abstinent or have minimal impairment for drugs or alcohol and they are managing their symptom distress. With minimal support for staff, they are setting, pursuing and achieving many quality of life goals (e.g., work and education) and have established roles in the greater (non-disabled) community. They are actively managing any physical health disabilities or disorders they may have (e.g., HIV, diabetes). They are functioning in many life areas and are very self-supporting or productive in meaningful roles. They usually have a well-defined social support network including friends and /or family. 8. Advance Recovery . These individuals differ from group 7 in that they are completely self-supporting. If they are receiving any public benefits, they are generally restricted to Medicaid or some other form of health benefits or health insurance because their employer does not provide health insurance. While they may still identify themselves as having a mental illness, they are no longer psychiatrically disabled. They are basically indistinguishable from their non-disabled neighbor. -I pulled forward the MORS and did not make any changes-Yes O No O N/A

MORS



Milestones of Recovery (MORS) Scores

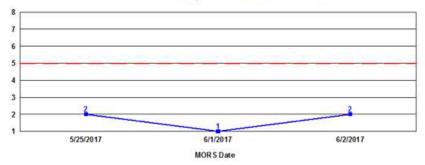
Provides trendline expression of outcome-rating scale scores to delineate client's level of recovery

For: (81969) BUNNY, BUGS Epsiode#: 1

Program: (44019) CH MH Access OP

Run Date: 6/2/2017

MORS Scores by Date of Administration



Therapist, Mary entered MOR S's data on: 5/25/2017

Therapist, Mary entered MOR S's data on: 6/1/2017

Therapist, Mary entered MOR S's data on: 6/2/2017

Therapist, Mary entered MOR S's data on: 6/2/2017

Therapist, Mary entered MOR S's data on: 6/2/2017

Current MORS status: (2) High Risk/Not Engaged

M.ORS. Rubric

1 = Extreme Risk

2 = High Risk/Not Engaged

3 = High Risk/Engaged

4 = Poorly Coping/Not Enaged

5 = Poorly Coping/Engaged

6 = Coping/Rehabilitating

7 = Early Recovery

8 = Advanced Recovery

0 (Out of range) = No Contact



Thank you

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